chould send the Senate bill to a conference, but they point out many other imperfections. For example, the bill makes the rate they point out many other imperfections. For example, the bill makes the rate less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, 1 1-10 cents per pound; in another place the rate on iron or steel rivets, screw, nail, fence and wire rods, round or flat, in coals not lighter than No. 5 wire gauge, is made 6-10 of a cent per pound. This makes two different rates for round iron in coils or rods for all sizes between No. 5 wire gauge, which is about 3-16 of an inch, and 7-16 of an inch. There is no provision whatever for wire larger than No. 5 wire gauze. These defects will affect heavy im-

Again, in the Senate bill the "basket clause" for Again, in the Senate bill the "basket clause" for all forms of steel not specially enumerated makes the rate 3 per cent ad valorem, while the lowest rate on enumerated forms is 4 per cent ad valorem. "This offers foreign manufacturers and importers a premium of 10 per cent for changing the form in every case where it is practicable," said a member of the Ways and Means Committee to-day. The corresponding "basket" clause in the House bill makes the rate 45 per cent, with a proviso that the rate shall not oxceed 21 pents per bound.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE BILLS COMPARED. A close comparison of the Senate bill with the House bill has convinced members of the Ways and Means Committee that the general impression that the rates of the former are lower than those of the latter is erroneous. "Taken as a whole," said Mr. Haskell to a Tannune correspondent, "the reductions are about the same in both hills, but the reductions in the Senate bill are not well adjusted. In some instances they have lowered the races on the finished product materially, while at the same time they have raised the duty on the raw material."

It would require too much space to enumerate

they have raised the duty on the raw material."

It would require too much space to enumerate all the defects the Senate bill contains according to the views of the Representatives who have studied its provisions. They insist that the bill will make no greater reductions than their own bill; that the reductions are not well distributed and will ruin important industries without benefiting any-body, and that many of the rates in every schedule on articles of prime necessity are higher than the corresponding rates in the House bill. They seem at least to have made out a sufficiently strong case to justify them in demanding that the bill shall undergo the scritiny and revision of a conference committee before they are requested to vote upon it.

#### THE SENATE PASSESTHE NAVAL BILL. AN ATTACK BY MR. M'PHERSON UPON THE SECRE-TARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23,-When the Senate resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, to-day, the pending question was on the Rollins amendment, providing for a board to scrutinize the active list of the Navy and select a certain number of officers of each grade to be retained on the active list, the remainder to be considered supernumeraries. The point of order, raised yesterday, that the amendment was inadmissible as proposing general legislation, was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Hale the paragrap a providing that the Secretary of the Navy shall invite proposals for the construction of three steel cruisers and a dispatch boat was amended so as to exclude the armament of the vessels from the proposals The appropriation for the Eureau of Yards and Docks was increased \$64,000.

On motion of Mr. Lapham, the provision that hereafter no officer of the Navy shall be employed on any shore duty unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that such employment is required by public interests was modified by adding; "Except in cases especially provided by law."

Mr. Authory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered an amendment making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Navy to build an experimental gunboat, to draw not more than twelve feet of water, to carry one high-power breech-loading rifled cannon of not less than ten inches calibre, to be able to use the whole power of the main engines for manœuvring purposes, so as to be able to turn round on her centre without either advancing or receding, so that the gun may be aimed by the movements of the vessel, and to have a speed of tifteen miles an hour.

Mr. McPherson, discussing the amendment, al-Inded to the presence of the Secretary of the Navy in the Senate Chamber the other day in conversation with Mr. Anthony, and went on to make an attack upon the secretary as one who was "at home in the looby." He had great respect for the President, who had so far given the country an Administra-tion as worthy of approval as any preceding it, but he feared that when this appropriation bill should have become a law-as it certainly would, because Secretary of the Navy had so ordained -even the President would become convinced that mistakes were possible. The President had headed the list of his advisers with character and ability, th purest and best, but even before reaching the end of the list had descended by one gigantic stride to

of the list had descended by the Signature arrived the follow with all that that implied.

Mr. Anthony said he had odered this amendment by instruction of the Committee on Naval # flaurs and not at the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary had a right to be on the floor of the

The Secretary had a right to be on the floor of the Secate under the rules, and his presence called for no such comment as that made by Mr. McPherson.

Mr. Rellius said be had heard Mr. McPherson.

Mr. Rellius said be had heard Mr. McPherson.

remarks with great surprise. That Senator's criticism moon the Secretary was unjust and ungenerous in the extreme. Mr. Hale said the Secretary of the Navy could take care of himself. He raised the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation and the Chair sustained the joint and ruled out the amendment.

legislation and the Chair sustained the point and ruled out the ameadment.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs was increased \$100,000. The third section of the bill as reported from the Committee on Appropriations providing for the appraisal, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, the sale, of vessels which have been struck from the Navy Register was ruled out of or large new logislation. Without further alteration the bill was reout further alteration the bill was re ported to the Senate and passed.

## THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LEASE PROBIBITED-OTHER AMENDMENTS-THE BILL STILL PEND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The House resumed con sideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole shortly before noon today. The clause relative to the Yellowstone Park having been reached, Mr. McCook, of New-York moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease portions of the Park, under certain restrictions, and insert in lieu therefor a proviso prohibiting the Secretary of the Interior from leasing any portion of the Yellowstone National Park to any person, company or corporation, for any purpose whatever; declaring of no force or effect any lease, agreement, exclusive privilege or monopoly already granted or entered into, and authorizing the Secretary of War to make the necessary detail of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders entering upon the l'ark with the object gress shall procure by parchase or condemnation and at of destroying game therein or any other purpose prohibited by law. The amendment was adopted. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a site for a coaling dock and naval storehouse at Post Royal, S. C. An amendment was adopted providing that the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter retain of the fees and emoluments of his office for his personal compensation over and above his necessary clerk hire and the incidental expenses of his office a sum not exceeding \$5,000 a year; repealing so much of section 3 of the act of February 28, 1799, as relates to the compensation of the clerk for attendance in court; authorizing the Supreme Court to prepare a table of fees to be charged by the clerk, and providing that until that is done the fee charged for recording or copying any paper or record shall not exceed 14 cents per folio. Two ad-

fee charged for recording or copying any paper or record shall not exceed 14 cents per folio. I wo additional clauses were added to the items of appropriation for the benefit of the families of appropriation for the benefit of the families of deceased members, appropriating \$5,000 to the legal representatives of Andrew Herron, of Louisiana, late a member-elect to the XLVIIIth Congress, and \$1,072 to the widow of the late Godlove S. Orth.

Amendments were adopted appropriating \$10,000 for the extension of the House library; graining a month's extra salary to employes of the House, and appropriating \$15,000 for completing the sea wall at Governor's Island, New-York Harbor.

Mr. Caswell offered an amendment approving the modification of the irreaty and the agreement made with the Soux Indians under the last Sandry Civil Act, appropriating \$200,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to enter upon the execution of said treaty, and reserving to railroad companies the right of way, depot grounds, etc., which have been paid for by them under agreement with those Indians. On motion of Mr. Valentine the amendment was amended by the addition of a provision confirming all selections of land in severally heretofore made by the Santee sioux on their reservation in Nebraska. The amendment as amended was ad pteci, and the committee their rose and reported the bill to the House. It being rumored that the friends of the Bonded Sprits oil have organized their forces for an attempt to call up that measure at the

iron in coils and rods McGILLICUDDY'S DISHONEST PRACTICES AFFIDAVITS CHARGING HIM WITH FRAUDS AT THE PINE RIDGE AGENCY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-Red Cloud starts for

home to-day, having succeeded in getting

his claim for the ponies stolen from his tribe

by the Government favorably recommended to Congress by the S cretary of the Interior. Meantime another matter of great importance, to the tribe and to the whites in the neighborhood of Pine Ridge Agency, is still und-cided-the question of the removal of Agent McGilliculdy, whose name has become prominent in connection with Red Cloud. This is urged upon the Secretary by a large number of residents at that agency, on the ground that he has been guilty of dishonest practices. A man personally interested in the matter says that there are on file in the Department forty or fifty affidavits making 800 pages, charging frauds and irregularities. One of these is an affidavit by a trader that McGillicuddy made a proposition to him that he should collect for him a commission of 10 per cent on purchases from merchants, and that he

did so until he and McGillicaddy quarrelled because the agent was not willing to share with him-A great variety of pe ty frands are charged on this and other affidavits, such as the following: When beef is delivered to the Indians "on the block"-that is to say, slaughtered-it is entitled to the value of the hides in tickets, which are good at the stores. It is charged that the agent used these tickets himself, getting goods or cash for them. He is charged with sending to the stores of traders, on a number of occasious, coffee, corn, bacon, etc. which belonged to the Government, and getting money for them. Two affidavits are made by men who were paid \$900 each for building two school-houses. The vonctors are said in each case to show a payment of \$1,000. A. Harper swears that at the agency warehouse on one occasion when an Indian brought in a load of freight, the clerk said that he had no room and told him to take it to the trader's store and store it there. He afterwards saw the same boxes in the trader's store. When the time came to distribute the annuity goods the clerk said he was short 700 shawls and 2,000 yards of blue cloth, which is worth \$2 a yard, and that "they" must have been lost on the way. The goods in the store are believed to have been the missing ones. Each Indian was compelled, therefore, to take a smaller portion than he would otherwise have had. Harper was agency cook and was told by the issue clerk, who calls himself "Frank" Steward, but who it is asserted is "Frank" Stewart McGillicuddy, the brother of the

wanted to keep his place. Red Cloud and fifty-three other head men of the tribe finally, in August last, signed a letter saying that if something was not done in sixty days they would put McGiliicuddy off the reservation. One of the white residents, fearing an outbreak if the wrongs of the Indians were not heeded by the Department, wrote a dispatch to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asking that an inspector be sent to the reservation. McGillicaddy would not allow the dispatch to go over the wire, and the man rode sixty miles on horseback to a telegraph station, and sent the telegram, which cost him over \$100. McGillieuddy put under arrest the Chief of Police who had signed the letter, keeping him in close con finement for ten days. Inspector W. M. Pollock was sent out. After careful examination he telegraphed the Department that he would suspend McGillicuidy. The reply was not to suspend him but to turn the papers over to another agent. He telegraphed back that he should suspend him unless he was removed himself. He did suspend Mc-

agent employed under a false name to evade the

law against the employment of relatives, that he

must not tell the juspector what he had seen if he

while the duties on materials used in book manufacture are maintained. Mr. McDill, from the Committee on Pub ie Lands, reported the bill to quief the title of settlers

on the Des Maines River lands.

Mr. Dawes submitted the Conference report on the Indian Appropriation will. Mr. Call inquired what had become of the provision for the relief of the Seminol's in Florida, and Mr. Dawes replied the Senate conferees had been compelled to give it up in order to secure an agreement on the bill. Mr. Call protessed on behalf of the people of Florida and of the Seminole Indians in that State against the refusal of Congress year after year to do them simple justice. The conference report was,

The bisi making appropriations for the District of Columbia was considered and amended. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up and ask the senate to dispose of it to-morrow. The amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the House was \$20,349,-186. To this amount the Senate Committee has added \$216,129, mostly for pay of additional clerks in the sevral departments. Mr. Allison submitted the report of he Committee on Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill which was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the Library, reorted a bill providing that the Joint Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Concost not to exceed \$500,000 the four blocks immeditely east of the Capitol Building and between E-st nery case of the Capitol Binking and between 6-8t, north and B-st, south, and proceed to construct a building of the Italian remaissance style, after the design submitted by Join L. Santameyer. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for the land and \$500,000 for the beginning of work on the bunding.

In the House, Mr. Cox, of New-York, presented the

perition of Illiany & Co. and others against an increase of only or wateres and wach-cases. Referred.

Mr. Robeson, of New-Jersey, called up as a privileged question the consideration of the Pound rule reported.

Mr. Robeson, of New-Jersey, called up as a privileged question the consideration of the Pound rule reported yesterday from the Committee on Rules. The rule, which was adopted, sels apart one hour in each day for the consideration of any measure calted up by a countaities to which have small not be five objections.

On motion of Mr. Butterworth, of Oune, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concorred in; and Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Butterwort, which have not concorred in; and Mr. Eins were appearanced as conferees on the part of the House. On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, the Senate amendments to the Fortification Appropriation still were non-concurred in, and Messre, Forney, Ketcham and Ryan were appointed as conferees.

referey, Actual and Ryan wate appearance forces.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the Committee on Forcign Affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the President for all correspondence which has taken place between the United states and Russin in regard to the treatment of Jews in Russia. Adopted.

The frontse Committee on Forcign Affairs agreed this merning to report favorably a resolution offered by Mr. Belmout, of New-York, assing further information concerning the importation of sugar from the Sandwich Islands; whether or not trands are practised by the trace, etc.

race, etc.
The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads

THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

Washington, Feb. 23.-The Speaker laid before the House to-day additional papers to response to before the House to-day additional papers in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for any information in the possession of the Department of State in reference to any enanges or modifications of the stipulations which the French Cable Company made with the Government of the United States. The additional information consists of a letter from Pouyer

Quertier, president of the company in Paris, in which he states that the company declines further to disclose its affairs, having complied with all conditions. It a resatto convey free United States Government messages. The statement is made that the rates have been reduced since the schedule was agreed upon at the time the contracts were signed.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION. Washington, Feb. 23.-The Department of State is informed by the Austrian Minister that it is proposed to holl an international electrical exhibition at Vienna is August, September and October, 1883. This exhibition, though a private undertaking, has been sanctioned by the Austrian Government, and it has been suggested that this Government should send a representative. No official representation of the United States can be made, however, owing to the short notice given and be made, however, owing to the short notice given and the lack of time for Congressional action. The Austrian Munister states that although the regulations governing the exhibition provide that applications for space shall be made before March I. American exhibit recan probably be accommodated after that date should any deare to participate by sending exhibits. All necessary information may be found in the "deneral Regulations" of the Executive Committee, of which a limited number of copies can be obtained at the State Department.

OBJECTING TO THE MEXICAN TREATY. Washington, Feb. 23 .- A memorial remonstrating against the confirmation of the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico bas been presented to the Senate. It is signed by George L. Hunt & Co., Painney & Jackson, T. H. Hamlin & Son, E. Churchill & Co., Isaac Emory and Nuiter & Klinball, Eastern importers and refiners of sugar. Objection to the treaty is made upon the ground that it is a measure of far-reaching importance as regards both the national finances and the commercial and industrial interests of our people, the commercial and industrial interests of our proposal, but the default of its previsions are not publicly known, and no opportunity can be given in the brief period remaining or the present session for full public discussion; that the treaty admits or rain grades of Mexican sugar duty free, the consequence of which, whice a duty of over 2 costs per pound is imposed upon other imported sugar, would be to give a bounty of 2 cenus per pound (equal to 50 per cent on cost) to the sugar planters of Mexico at the expense of the consuming public of the United Section.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 23, 1883. THE JAPANESE BILL APPROVED .- The President has approved the Japanese Indomnity Fund bill.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.-The Treasury Department to day purchased 409,000 ounces of silver for delivery at

MEETING OF THE CARINET.-The Cabinet meeting to day was short and unimperiant. All the members were present except the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. The latter is on a short visit th Phil-

A DECISION RESPECTING PUBLIC LANDS.-The Secre A DECISION RESPECTIVE Translation of the lands that have been settled upon in good faith should not be included within the limits of tracts withdrawn by Excelling or ler for Indian reservation purposes, even though formal entry has never been made prior to the with-

ALABAMA CLAIMS CASES .- In the Court of Commis ALABAMA CLAIMS CASES.—In the Court of Commis, sioners of Alabama Claims to-day the case of George R. Williams, a ciain for loss of personal effects on the vessel Electric Spark, destroyed by the Florida, was sistemiseed. Case No. 521, involving claims grawing out of the description of the Delphius by the Shenamoan was argued and submitted.

The Fining Upon the Valencia.—The Secretary of

Statehas received a letter from Captain Hesse, commanding the steamer Valencia, erroborating the published accounts of the firing on that vessel in the port of Curagoa. Ne information has yet been received from the United States Consul at Chragoa, wao was on the Valencia at the time of the occurrence.

THE MASSEY-WISE ELECTION CASE.—In his deposition in the Massey-Wise contested election case, the Secretary of the Navy says that so far as he knew the subject of the disposition of Federal paironage in Virginia was never alluded to a cabine meetings; that in his Department the best men who applied our positions were appointed; that he did not know whether any officeadour in his repartment had been appointed with or without theorem.

### THE COURTS.

Salmi Morse applied yesterday to Justice Don ohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for an Injunction Gilliculdy and was removed, while McGilliculdy | thorship of the play was such as ought to satisfy the Gillicuddy and was removed, while McGillicuddy was retnstated immediately.

Pollock has finally been restored. The license of the trader who made allidavit that he had collected commissioner on the ground that he was by the Commissioner on the ground that he was by his own showing an unit person to have it.

Among the men who have made affidavits are "Hana." Cifford, John Richmond, H. C. Cullord, David Cockrili, John Bridgeman and John Y. Nelson. The fact is recalled that actifilicatedly was in St. Louis recently and was reported in the St. Louis papers as making a great outery one evening in one papers as making a great outery one evening in one papers as making a great outery one evening in one papers as making a great outery one evening in one papers as making a great outery one evening in one.

San. The fact is recalled that McGillicuody was in St. Louis recently and was reported in the St. Louis papers as maxing a great outery one evening in one of the holels because he lost his pocket-book containing, he said, \$10,000 in bills, and was ready to offer several monoid dollars reward for it. It was restored to him by a man who got no reward. This was copied in the Washington papers. The croumstance is held to be a suspicious one by persons unfriendly to McGillicuody who profess to find their explanation of it in the face that St. Louis is the centre of the cattle contractors and that the scales at the agency were found by inspector Pollock to be so delicient that the Government was losing 6 per cent on any purchases of cattle. They argue that the possession of such an amount of cash, which could not have been Government funds, is a suspicious creemstance—considering that the agent was a poor man when he took a \$2,200 place four years ago.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate today Mr. Lapnam presented a numerously signed petition against the reduction of the duty on imported books and the duty of the duty on imported books and the duty of the duty o erved his decision.

MR. BURNHAM WISHES TO WITHDRAW. In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterbay, the suit of J. H. Burnham and Jacob Berry, as stockholders of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Com-pany, against the three elevated companies, to have the modified lease of October 22, 1881, declared illegal and void, was called for trial. Mr. Nash, the attorney of record for the plaintiffs, said that he had been asked to say that Mr. Burnham wished to withdraw from the action. Francis C. Barlow, for the Metropolitan Comnetton. Francis C. Barlow, for the case adjourned until after the determination of the suit brought by the company against the Manhattan Company in the Court of Common Pleas for substantially the same purpose as the present suit. Mr. Nash said that he had no objection to present suit. Mr. Nash said that he had no objection to in adjournment, but he was unwilling to have the suit liscontinued. David Dudley Fleid, for the Manhattan Company, said that he wanted the motion to allow Mr. Jarnham to withdraw first disposed of. Mr. Nash said here was no such motion before the Court. Mr. Marang, as attorney for Mr. Burnham, then made that moton. Mr. Nash opposed the rotion, because if it were ranted, Mr. Berry would become solely liable for the osts of the setton. Mr. Field thought that he motion ught to be granted. Justice Van Vorst addomraed the fini until Monday, it appearing that there was to be an fort made to-day to settle the matters in dispute amaphly.

A VERDICT FOR \$20,000,

John H. Martin began some time ago an nction in the Supreme Court against the Pennsylvania Railway Company and the Norwich and New York Transportation Company to recover \$25,000 as damages through the fault of the agents of the defendants. The complaint alleges that in February, 1881, Mr. Martin complaint alleges that in February, 1881, Mr. Martin was crossing the Hudson River on a ferryboat owned by the railway company. Suddenly there was a terrific crash, and the part of the boat in which he was, was smashed in such a manner that a portion of the roof fell in. He was injured in the spine, had his arms and leg broken, and his head laid open. Very soon after his injuries ats mind became impaired, and he had to be taken to an asylum for the insance. The answer of the defendants was that theirs had been no negligence on their part. Mr. Martin remained in the asyluru until a few weeks ago, when it was supposed that he had been restored to reason.

The trail of the soul began about two weeks ago, and the plaintiff testified in his own beharf. Immediately after his testimony was concluded he again became inthe plaintiff testified in his own behalf. Immediately after his testimony was concluded he again became insane, it is said, and was taken back to the asylum. The jary yestersiny brought in a verdict for \$20,000 in favor of the plaintiff. One of the pecaliarities of Mr. Martin's insanity was the belief that God had committed him to kill his wife and take another. Before he was taken to the asylum the second time he made a dangerous attack on his kife.

OPPOSED TO A LOFTY BUILDING

E. C. Pinton and other property-owners in Fifth-ave, have begun an action in the Court of Com-Plens against the Knickerbocker Apartment Company to restrain it from building certain baying in Fitth-ave. at Twenty-eighth-st., and also from carrying up the division wall to such a height as to endanger or injure their adjoining property. The motion to continue the temporary injunction was argued yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, who reserved his decision. It is before Judge van Brunt, was reserved his decision. It is alleged in the complaint that the objectionable spart-nent house is to be eleven stories in height; above the second story, bay-windows about fourteen feet wide are to be carried up to the roof. It is said that the windows will obstruct the street, and that their erection is illegal.

# . LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE. RESULT OF A BAR-ROOM QUARREL BETWEEN FRED-ERICK DOCHTERMANN AND MARTIN HESS.

In the night of December 16, 1882, several men

In the night of Decamber 16, 1882, several men were drinking and playing eards in a grogabop in Forsyth-st, kept by Frederick Dochtermann, About 2 o'clock in the morning Marin Hess came into the pace and after a short tome went to the bar and becan to raffle with an acquaintance for the drinks. Hess lost and ordered the drinks, but Dochtermann refused to "set them up" until Hess paid an old score of about 80 cents. Hess said he had no money, and Dechtermann indulged in some satircal advice to the effect that men who had no money, ought not to gamble. A quarrel was soon in progress, which in the end terminated by Hess stabbing Dechtermann, who died from the effects of the woman in about an hour. Hess was indicted for murder in the list degree. He was tred yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The witnesses for the prosecution testified that when the quarrel between Hess and Dochtermann by gan at the bar Hess strinck the latter, whereupon Dochtermann and one Lauber forced Hess out through a hall into the street. After a while Dechtermann went out into the ball, and almost immediately returned with his hand on his breast, saying he was syabbed. Lauber went out and called a policeman. The two went to Hess's house, where they found him in hest, Hess was a greated and taken before mann who had stabbed him. The only wirness for the deference was the presoner himself. He told the same story as the other witnesses, until he came to be departed with Dochtermann untal strack him. Afterward Dochtermann untal transaction him he went home. He explained on cross-examination that in the hall, the old witness for the deference was the presoner himself. He told the same story as the other witnesses, until he came to he quarrel with Dochtermann at the bar. He said to the quarrel with Dochtermann at the bar and the proportion of the pr In the night of December 16, 1882, several men were drinking and playing cards in a grogalop in Forsyth-st, kept by Frederick Dochtermann, About 2 o'clock in the morning Martin Hess came into the place and after a short time went to the bar and began to raffle with an acquaintance for the drinks. Hess lost and ordered the drinks, but Pochtermann refused to "set them up "until Hess paid an old score of about 80 cents. Hess said he had no money, and Dichtermann indulged in some satirical advice to the effect that men who had no money ought not to gamble. A quarrel was soot in progress, which in the ene terminated by Hess stabfrom their assault on him he went home, He explained on cross-examination that in the hall he took out his keifer and made a slash around him with it. He did not think at the time that he struck anyone, liess came to this country in Jury last, and does not understand English. He was unmoved by the verdict,

THE EDICT AGAINST AMERICAN PORK. The decree against American hog products by the German Bundesrath was much commenced upon at the Produce Exenange yesterday, but it created no surprise. It did not asturb the market, as it had been anticipated. There is, nowever, some apprehension less the Bundesrati should next take action against the importation of American lard, and large orders for immediate forwarding were given yesteriasy. It is held by leading exporters of hog products that, while the decree was unnecessary, it will not be detrimental to the interests of hog-raisers in this country. The decree against American hog products by the

Mr. Armour, of Armour, Plankington & Co., said:

Mr. Armour, of Armour, Plankington & Co., said:

"Ine decree against American hog meats will not affect us much, as we are not nearly as dependent upon the German and Frence trade as formerly. In fact, our interests would not suffer even if all Continental Europe should exclude our hog products, as our productive capacity mas hardly kept pace with our nome consumption. Of course we cannot tell what the future will be, but with our present inmited production, we have nothing to fear."

The opinions of other merchants were similar to Mr. Armour's. One said in splaking of the matter: "The German Government bases its action on two alleged facts, neither of winca has been established; first, on the claim that tricame is more prevalent in American than in German hous; and second, that hog cholera is common in the hog producing districts. The hog products of this country are pictured for market in a manner which readers their consumption in the raw state all but impossible. This fact alone accounts for the rare occurrence among American consumers or trachimiasts. An widespread and cangerous cases of that disease in Germany have been fraced to he consumption of the raw maternal of freshly killed domestic hogs. Inough the existence of hog cholera in this country is not denied, the usease is much associated in conscious with our niethlieries, but on Western harms where they are fed on Inclaim corn. The trouble is that the torman Government has placed more faith in exangerated newspaper reports than in the results of admini investigations, instituted by our Government.

Herr Reschdan, the German Consol, said: "Some

Herr Reselidan, the German Consul, said: "Some merchan's think the Reichstag should be consulted in this matter of prohibition. The German law provides that the Bundesrath can of itself make an order or decree against produce of any kind from any place. Such a decree to become a law, has only to receive the competer's signature. This decree is only directed against such importations as are alleged to be injurious to braith. Pork is not the first product the Bundesrath has dealt with. In 1875 faces was a botato directed in this country. An easiet with them issued against the importation of American potatoes, and they are not now sent to Germany. Grapes were also excluded."

PARLIER FOLLOWING EMBEZZLEMENT, The farings of Hatch & Peters, or No. 25 Pine-st. vas an sounced at the stock Exchange vester-day

cashier some time ago has been larger than it was suppressed that they would be. On this account the litin said that it had been found necessary to suspend outsiness. No estimate of the linbuilties of the firm could be obtained. It is understood they are not large and that the losses will find chiefly on the enstomers of the house. The forms which and ocen made at the banks sud at the Stock Exchange are said to be amply secured.

The firm, which was composed of W. B. Hatch and J. Hugh Peters, was formed about two years ago. The senior par ner had been previously the head of the firm of W. B. Hatch & Co., of which Thomas H. Boudon was the member of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Hatch has been all for sev ral months and unable to attend to business. He is a boother of A. S. Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch, Mr. Peters is a son-in-law of William A. Booth, president of the Third National Brack, and was a member of the old sugar firm of Booth & Edgar at the time of its failure. He was admitted to the Stock Exchange on December 16, 1880, and shorily afterward entered into partnership with W. B. Hatch.

The cashier of the him, George W. Tompkins, was discovered in the latter part of 1881 to have embezded a arge sum of money, which he had lost in speculation on his own account and in gambiing. He was arrested and by his assistance a simil part of the money was recovered. Several well-known gamblers, "Charlie" Ransom, "Jim" Kelly and "Al" Smith, at whose houses the cashier said that he had lost money, were arrested and fined. They repaid some \$15,000 to \$20,000 of the money which iompkins had taken from the firm. It is said, however, that he left the books in such a confused condition that the amount of the actual loss who not ascerdaned until long afterward. It was reported yesterday that the loss had been from \$75,000 to \$90,000.

A FIRM'S FALSE REPRESENTATIONS. A FIRM'S FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Edward A. Weed and George Chandler, in 1879, sent out circulars representing themselves as a firm doing business as brokers, in Broad-st., under the name of Thatcher, Belmost & Co., and soliciting business. Among others who sent them me ney to be invested was Mrs. Adelaide R. Kenney, of Philadelphia. She sent various sums, amounting in all to \$10,300. Sometimes small sums were sent to her, which were declared to be profits on speculative ventures. She thinks, however, that there were no investments made on her account, and that these sums were simply sent on to her to induce her to investmore while the firm was thus engaged. Acthony Constock made an investigation and, becoming satisfied that the firm was not doing business honesity, requested Postmaster Pearson not to satisfied that the firm was not doing business homestly requested Postma-ter Pearson not to deriver the letters coming through the mail to the firm, but to send them to the Dead Letter Office, whence they were returned to the senders. Just revious to the, Mrs. Kenney sent to the firm two checks, one for \$5,000 and one for \$300. She enarges that Weel and Chandler kept the proceeds of the checks, and fatied to account to her for them. On an order of arrest issued by Julies Barrett, the accused men were taken into custody by the Sheriff and held to bail in \$10,000 each.

TWO ARTESTS BY ANTHONY COMSTOCK. TWO ARTESTS BY ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

Authory Countook, while passing down Nassaust, yesteriay after the saw two young men selling indecent agures. A rare crowd had collected, composed mainly of beys and young men, although a lew men and women, autracted by the crowd, had stopped to see what was being sold. Mr. Comstock saw the men sell two of the figures and then errested them. They were James Noonan and Jacob Shedrack. After being arrested one of the actabroke away from Mr. Comstock, but was cought again in Wall street. At the Tombs Police Court a charge of disorderly consider was preferred against them by Mr. Comstock and they were fined \$10 each. Not having sufficient money to pay their fines, they were sont to urison. As they were sont to urison. As they were sont to urison. each. Not having sufficient money to pay their fines, they were sent to prison. As they were lea away by the Court officer the Justice remarked. "You must find better employment, young men."

SUNDAY WORK AT PATERSON.

SUNDAY WORK AT PATERSON.

A number of the citiz us of Paterson, N. J., were taken before the Recorder resently for failing to comply with a city ordinance requiring snow to be removed from sidewalks within four hours after it has ceased failing. They refused to pay the fine timposed and demanded a trial. They said that the snow had failen on Sunday, and that any ordinance which required people to work on that day was incorporative as condicting with the State law. The trials were set down for yesterday, but before that time all except J. P. Vreeland had concluded to pay their fines and avoid the expense of litigation. His trial was postponed until next Friday. Vreeland had shad several clergymen subpechaed as witnesses, the object being to show that from a moral point of

view it is wicked to work on Suuday. The fact that the Rev. Dr. C. D. Shaw, of the Second Presbyterian Church, is one of the clergymen thus summoned, makes an amu-ing complication, as he had his own sidewalk promptly cleaned on the Sunday in ques-tion, although he was fined for neglecting to nave the snow removed from his gutter also.

THE BURR CASE IN MR. ROLLINS'S HANDS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE NOTES.

A SILK FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Nightingale Brothers, silk manufacturers at Pat-

REOPENING THE MARTYRS' TOMB.

BURIAL OF CHARLES C. THOMPSON,

The funeral of Charles C. Thompson, who died at Nice, France, on January 28, at the age of eighty years, took place yesterday afternoon at the nonse of W. M. Martin, No. 50 West Fortiethest. The services were conducted by the Rev. Wilbur F. Warkins, rector of rooky Trinity Protestant Episco-pai Church. There were many of Mr. Thompson's

THE WERRA'S STORMY VOYAGE.

The North German Lloyd scamsnip Werra, which arrived yesterday, had the longest voyage since she began running, yet she made over a day's better time than the Servia, which reached here on

better time than the servia, which reached here on Thursday. Sae was 9 days and 23½ hours from Southampton to New-York, having had a continua-tion of head gales and heavy seas. She arrived, however, without meeting with any mishap. On Wednesday in latitude 449 437 north, longitude 483 40′ west, she passed an leeberg about 80 feet long and 20 feet high. She brought with her \$260,000 in silver. She landed at Castle Garden I,088 immi-grant passengers, which is the largest number brought by any single vessel in several months.

THE PRICE SHE PAID FOR A HUSBAND.

An ante-nantial contract was recorded yesterday by which Alexander Boyd agreed to marry Cath

CRIMINAL ACTS FOR AMUSEMENT.

THE SWANS NOT TO BLAME.

John O. Mott, in a letter to THE TRIBUNE, suggests that the Park Commissioners should remove all the water fowl from the lakes in Central Park

because the fowls poliute the water and cause the green seum which is visible on its surface all summer. Professor C. P. Chandler, when shown the communication by a Thubung reporter said that he had not been able to find that the seum referred to caused any unhealthy effluyra. "It is caused," be

neighborhood who are acquainted with the parties in the case believe the charges to be "mere fabrica-tions, utterly unworthy of credence and deserving the severest condemnation."

MR. DOERING'S BUSINESS-LIKE THEFTS.

MR. DOERING'S BUSINESS-LIKE THEFTS.

Charles Doering, a young man living at No. 8
Adams-st., Hoboken, was arrested yesterday in Jersey City by Detective Brown, of the New-York,
Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, on a
charge of grand larceny. Doering, while looking
for work several days ago, noticed six locomotives
standing on a side-track near the company's repair
shops at West End. The locomotryes being in an
out-of-the-way place, Doering mounted one of them
and began removing the brass and copper littings.
When night came, be found that he had removed
all that he could carry, and he went home. The
next day he sold the metal to John Batjeis, a Hoboken junk-dealer. He again visited the scene of his
operations, and with the aid of a wrench, which
Batjeis had loaned him, he found little difficulty
with the work. On the third day Doering employed an assistant, and in a few days the six locomotives were stroped of all their fittings. The only
things that remain are the bells and whistles, and things that remain are the bells and whistles, and these Doering was about to remove when he was arrested. To Justice Stilsing, before whom he was arralgned. Doering admitted his guilt and was remanued for examination. Last evening Batjels and James D-vlin and Louis Asiein, two Jersey City junk-dealers to whom Doering sold the plunder were arrosted. der, were arrested.

RICH NEW STAKES FOR NEXT YEAR. The Monmouth Park Association, which has no rival among the jockey clubs of this country in liberality and enterprise, has just opened a new stakes for two-year-olds in 1884. The conditions and the added money are so generous that it is almost certain to prove one of the richest stakes in America. It was suggested by Pierre Lorillard, who has probably done mere in similar ways to advance the interests of the American turf than any other owner. It is called the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1884, and the conditions are as follows: testimony. These persons had never even been called as witnesses.

Mr. Bartlett explained that an aftempt had been made to get these persons to testify, but that they were afrait of the executors. Mr. Parsons said that they were afrait to put themselves in the position into which Mcale had gotten himself. The disposition which Mrss Burr had made of her property was nexact accordance with the intention which she had often expressed for years before her death. She at o followed the example of her sisters, who had given their estates for charitable uses. Mrss Burr had simply carried to completion an old family pian. Stakes for 1884, and the conditions are as follows:

A sweepatakes for two-year-olds (now yearlings) at 8250 each for starters, with \$5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association in addition to a subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions the get of which are slone qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each o receive \$1,000; the third horse and the sub-cribing owner of his sire each to receive \$500; the winner to receive the entrance money of the starters and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions—the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion; distance, three-quarters of a fulls. REGISTER'S OFFICE NOTES.

Charles R. Lauterjung his paid \$75,000 and assumed mortgages for \$40,000 for two dwelling houses erected on land having a frontage of 59 feet 10 inches on the north side of Ninety-third-st., between Third and Lexington-aves. The deed has been recorded at the Renster's office.

Francis Crawford and Margaret, his wife, have borrowed from General George B. McClellan and other trustees of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, of Great Britain, \$47,500 upon property in Grand-st.

The Mutnal Fire Insurance Company has loaned

THE WORK OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY. THE WORK OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The German Society of this city, which was founded in 1784, has just published its minety-ninth annual report. Protection to German immigrants is what the society seeks to furnish. New arrivals are met noon landing, and furnished with information and advice. Many are found employment, and, when necessary, money and medical attendance are freely given. A banking department is maintained in connection with the society, the profits of which accrue to the charity fund. Of the 7,000,000 immigrants that have landed at Castle Garden since the creation of the Board of Emigration in 1847, 3,000,000 have been Germans. List year 198,468 persons, or 48 per cent of the total number of arrivals, were Germans, mostly of a satisfactory class and provided with money. The society, however, expended \$10,000, and furnished medical treatment to 680 persons. Twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-three immigrants were found employment. A useful guide-book has been published and freely distribut d. Among the contributors to the funda of the society are the Emperor of Germany and the King of Bayaria. of Great Britain, \$47,500 upon property in Grand-st.

The Mutnal Fire Insurance Company has loaned John Taylor, of Bayside, L. I., \$100,000 upon the large apartment house on the northwest corner of Seventh-ave, and Frity-seventh-st.

About twenty acres of land on the Kingsbridge Road have changed hands for \$61,083.77. The executors of Charces L. Anthony received that sum from Edward H. Wales for the property.

Mrs. James A. Boney has acquired he dwelling house and lot on the northwest corner of Madisonave, and Thirtieth-st for \$60,000. L. G. Quinian made the conveyance.

A MEDICAL TALK FOR YOUNG MEN. A MEDICAL TALK FOR YOUNG MEN.

The first of a series of seven medical talks to young men was given last night in Association Hall. A few oldermen were in the audience. The subject was, "Food, its Use and Abuse," and the lecturer was Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith. After speaking of the fill arising from poorly ventilated rooms, he said that improper eating was also a great cause of disease. "Food," continued the speaker, "goes to supply the wants of the body, which, like one's clothes, wears out gradually." The processes of decay were then explained, as was also the manner in which toof should be cooked and caten, in order properly to repair that decay. The different disease of the ancients were mentioned, two of them being the firsh of the common ass and young dogs. In stating the difference between ancient and underausses, the speaker said: "If asses and puppes are now at our tables, they are not there as disnes."

Nightingale Brothers, silk manufacturers at Paterson, N. J., whose New-York commission office is at No 80 Worth-st., have asked an extension from their creditors of six months. Their commission merchants, it is said, have made heavy advances on stock and the firm wanted to take its account away, and in order to do so would require extra time from its creditors. Notes of the firm which have become due this week, it is stated, have not been paid, but it is reported that arrangements are being made to take care of about \$5,000 of be pressing claims. The creditors generally are favorably melined toward gran ing the extension. The tirm began business in February, 1878; is mill and machinery are valued at about \$78,000 and are mortgaged for about \$31,000. The statement, sumitted to the creditors for an extension, shows thabitities of about \$150,000 in ional numbers, and nominal assets, \$200,000. The as etsinclude the mill property, machiners, stock (part of which is hypothecated for advances), bills receivable and extenses. THE FOURTH STREET SCHOOL CLOSED.

The German Catholic School for Girls in East Fourth-st., the scene of the recent disaster, had a deserted air yesterday. The shutters were closed and the joint was left in searly sole possession the Most Holy Redeemer said that it was uncertain when the school wound be opened. "We small wait," he said, "until the limidings Bureau has decided wine ought to be done to make the building saile. If we are ordered a for three or four weeks at least."

In the FOURTH STREET SCHOOL CLOSED.

The German Catholic School for Girls in East Fourth-st., the scene of the Court of Special Sessions in the case of Henry Fulle, a groer o. No. 823 Secondary, who was fined \$10 on January 9 on a charge of selling adulterated cream of tartar. The cream of tartar, we have such that the suncertain with the school wound be opened. "We small wait," he said, "until the limidings Bureau has decided wine ought to be done to make the building saile. If we are ordered a fear down the structure, we shall do so. Whitever is best to be done we shall not open the school for three or four weeks at least."

In spector Esterbrook did not send out any rotice for attrations in the school building yesterday. The said that he had not had time to digest the plans of the building.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED IN A TEST CASE, Judge Cowing yesterday rendered a decision, in the case of Henry Fulle, a groer or No. 823 Secondary we, who was fined \$10 on January 9 on a charge of selling adulterated cream of tartar. The cream of tartar bought of Fulle was found to contain not the Lour to Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the out of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the court of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the court of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the court of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the court of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the court of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of the court of Special Sessions and orders a nearly bound of th

Ameng the imaginary passengers who were landed it castle Garden from he stramship Lak. Napigon resterday were William and Louise State, the loryesterday were William and Louise State, the for-mer five and the latter here years old. They were the endlated of John Slacer, who came to this coun-try from Liv spool six mode has ago, and who lives in East Fifty-eighta-st. As soon as ne carned a little money he sent for his chindren. William developed mischevous propensatios tamediately after knoding, and turned on one of the water faucets in the wash-room of Castle Garden, to see "how the thing worked." There was about two inches of water on the floor before the mischief was discovered. He than thought that he would test the weight of a long raking poker, and he burned his hands in doing so. His father, fortunately, called soon afterward and took him home. o Wallabout, were put in the Martyrs' Tomb at our Green. Brooklyn, yes enday, where other nes from the same spot had before been placed, ter the bones were recently found, Commodore shar communicated with Brooklyn officials, and the Park Commissioners decided to open the tomb to receive them. This was done yesterday morning. Among those present were Mayor Low, Heath temmissioner Raymond and Chief Engineer Culver, of the Park Department. The bones were incosed in a pine comin, and it was placed with the twenty-two others already there. The tomb had been opened once before since its construction.

CUTTING HER THROAT IN HER TERROR. Philomena Just, a yonug German woman, who arrived in this city two months ago, attempted to kill herself yesterday by cutting her throat at No. kill herself yesterday by cuttain are inhost at 183, 17 Jefferson-st., where she was employed as a servans. Her mistress, Mrs. Seib, went to her room in the morning, and found in a water-pail the body of an infaat. When charged with killing her newly born child and threatened with arrest, the young woman became greatly terrified. She cut her throat while Mr. Seib was on his way to a poidee station to the service of the infall's body. It was said pai Church. There were many of Mr. Thompson's old associates and friends present. Among the relatives in attendance was Mr. Thompson's only surviving daughter, Mrs. Maithews. His only son is ift at Nice. The coffin was of simple design and was covered with black cloth. Upon it rested a large wreath and a cross of handsome flowers. The burial service only was performed at the house. It was finished at the cemetery. while Mr. Seib was on his way to a police station to report the finding of the infant's body. It was said afterward that the child probably was still-born. The young woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner. a prisoner.

A LOAN BY WINNIPEG.

A LOAN BY WINNIFEO.

Negotiations have been completed for the placing of a loan of \$1,250,000 by the city of Winnipsg, Manitoba. The loan was taken by Jesap, Palon & Co., of this city, at 99½. The bonds bear interest at 6 per cent and run for thirty years. The proceeds will be used for municipal improvements to Winnipeg.

A COLORED PRESIDENT DEPOSED.

The Colored Republican Central Committee had a stormy meeting last evening at its headquarters in Seventh-ave, near Thirty-four h-st. The business before the meeting was the question of deposing. William Freeman from his position as president of the committee The charges against him were that he had failed to call the committee together once a month, as prescribed by the constitution, and that he had falsely designated William Wesley James as the choice of the organization for appointment as deputy-sheriff by Sheriff Davidson. by which Alexander Boyd agreed to marry Cath-rine MacArthur, a widow, upon condition that she should assign to him a half share of her one-third interest in the estate of her first husbane, James MacArthur, whose will was a mitted to probate on March 1, 1879. The concluding clause of the agree-ment says "that in consideration of the excention of this instrument the said party of the second part Bloyd agrees to marry the said party of the first part on the 15th day of May instant." The widow affixed "her mark" to the paper. The committee which had been appointed to investigate the charges, reported that they were proved and recommended the deposition of the president. Two opposed the report of the sub-committee. One

or three the report of the sub-committee. One of the speeches declared that two of the sub-committee were considerable, and that they had been "conspirating for a long time past to git out the President."

Join J. Freeman, Editor of of The Progressive American, and others advected the recommendation of the sub-committee. As a general timing there were two or more members speaking at once, while the chairman, Philip J. Walson, the second vice-president, vainly besought them to have some respect for the Chair, if not for themselves. It was asserted that President Freeman yesterday called at the house of George W. Myers, the secretary, and under pretense of wisoling to look at the books of the previous meeting could not therefore be read. Finally by a nearly uninfinous vote, Mr. Freeman was deposed from his position as president.

THE STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CRIMINAL ACTS FOR AMUSEMENT.

Upon the arrival of the Red Star steamer Nederland from Antwerp on Thursday, the tears as to her safety, which had been aroused by the finding of a bottle on Bournemonth Beach on February 7, in which a slip of paper was found stating that she was in distress, were dispelled. Some of the German steerage passengers admitted that they had, for amusement, throw bortles overboard in which they had sealed messages. The agents have begun an investigation, and in case the guilty persons can be found, they will be punished to the full extent of the law. The statue of General Washington, which is to be erected on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, will rise twenty-six feet above the sudewalk. J. Q. A. Ward, to whom the contract for it was given, has made some slight modifications of his design since the draught and models were made, but their nature is not known. The figure, which is to be of due bronze, will be thirteen feet high; the pedestal, which will be executed under the base being fourteen feet long and the whole struc-ture thirteen feet angle. It will stand in the middle of the broad flight of steps and in front of the main door-way. The cost of the stante will be about \$35,000. All the manney was subscribed a year ago and is now in-vested. the supervision of Riemard M. Hunt, will be in two parts,

Nicolini was in Pittsburg when he first saw Alcolini was in Pittsburg when he has saw the new five-cent piece. Eyeing it carefully, he re-marked: "An'zla's ze new Niekel-ini. I am ver much oblige zat ze Pittsburg people sey should make ze com-memorative coin for me. Bat zat picture of my wife on ze odder side, it is ver', ver' horri-boi."—Pittsburg Tolo-graph.